Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE—NOTICE.

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Centre render it necessary that we should state that our Central Office in Bloomfield is simply or chiefly only a PUBLICATION OFFICE, *regularly open* on Fridays; which is our publication day. The papers are distributed from that office on that day through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, and to news-dealers. We visit that office daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in our Library before nine A. M., and after 4 P.M and will be happy to see our friends and those who have any GAZETTE business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day. Notices of marriages and deaths inserted gratuitously. Other notices and communications for our columns should reach us on Monday or Tuesday to insure publication the same week.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

paying the subscription now ($2), shall receive the GAZETTE, *free of postage* from 1st October to the end of 1875 —being three months for nothing. We have received a number of new subscribers in Montclair and Bloomfield during the past week, and we hope this liberal offer will prompt many to enrol their names as friends and supporters of one of the best weekly local papers published in this or any other State.

SOME THOUGHTS ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

III.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

Nothing ruins a business man's prospects like instability of management and constant change of plan and employes. Nothing damages any man's reputation more than vacillation of purpose and impulsiveness of action. There is no surer forerunner of failure than one's own lack of faith in his enterprise, or confidence in his ability to execute the assumed task. No amount of artful scheming or frequency of spasmodic effort, can long bolster up an undertaking against conscious ignorance or imbecility.

If these statements have not attained to the dignity of truisms, they certainly find verification in every day life and in every department of active industry. Ignorant men cannot perform skilled labor. An unsteady mind and fitful will, can never be relied on to carry forward any protracted or difficult work to successful results.

Every calling has its peculiar and essential attributes as the effect of habit, training and experience.

Who could build a house, or a ship, or a carriage, or a steam engine, but an artizan, instructed and long practiced in this vocation. Who but a learned and skilled engineer could wisely locate a railroad, a canal or an aqueduct, and properly construct the same, removing obstacles, building bridges, &c.

Can any one be trusted to command an army; set it in motion, conduct the march, provide its stores and its munitions, guard against unexpected exigencies and lead it against a numerous and well appointed enemy, unless he be thoroughly instructed in the arts and appliances of war, and rigorously disciplined and trained in the way that soldiers are made?

In the more private duties and avocations of life, how necessary does the banker feel it that his responsible clerks should be qualified by habits of vigilant scrutiny, self-possession, abstractedness, and alertness in calculations; and the merchant that his various clerks should each be thoroughly adapted to the specific requirements of his position! Would any intelligent business man call a novice to keep his books? or an unprincipled prodigate to be the custodian and dispenser of his funds? or a charlatan to minister to the ailments and infirmities of his family? If then men in all the private and business walks of life, in the employment of service to aid and comfort them, always seek that which is educated and trained, adapted and qualified for efficiency, stability and success—why, we would now earnestly inquire, should the various departments of the government service ignore this necessity and bestow its patronage as a benefit to the employed, regardless of his aptitude and fitness, his principles, industry and fidelity? Why should men be employed as a reward for political service and partizan adherence, instead of eminent qualifications for the place to be filled and the duties to be performed? And why at every turn of the election kaleidescope, should well qualified, faithful, reliable public servants be removed to satisfy the longings of political cormorants and the exactions of partizan committees, &c?

It is allowed that the "Civil Service Reform," so wisely and happily inaugurated by President Grant, if it can be practically and faithfully enforced according to its admirable theory, will ultimately fill all our public offices with "the right men for the right places," *and it will keep them there.* Then the public service and every department in it becomes an avocation to be studied and acquired, thoroughly understood and faithfully practiced, with an eye to the economical administration of public affairs and the true interest of the country and of all its citizens.

It will easily be seen that this reform is radical. It does away with the obnoxious doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils"—under which the dear people unwittingly, and of course wrongfully, had to foot the aggravated bills. It also does away with that more specious, and perhaps more plausible, claim within the party, of "*rotation in office.*"

When this elegant theory is reduced to a regular, harmonious and established system, the corruption and demoralization of our elections on which we have dilated somewhat, we think will be greatly reduced. We hail this Civil Service Reform as President Grant's master piece of patriotism and statesmanship, which if it be successfully achieved as we think it will be, if Grant's tenure of office do not prove too short to effect it, it will bring him more glory than his well deserved military renown.

But we want to see it applied to all departments of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, or from the lowest to the highest, we are not particular about the order.

Finding it impossible to include in this paper all we wish to say upon this subject, we will in another and concluding paper of this series, make some remarks upon the TENURE OF OFFICE, with unmistakable allusions to the much talked of *Third Term question.*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Many parents are anxiously inquiring for a school where they can place their daughters, with confidence in its affectionate surveillance, its home training and its efficient educational privileges, with the important advantage of developing a womanly thought and feeling and self-reliance which can rarely be acquired at home. Believing the Morris Female Institute to be such a school, and having withal, an unsurpassed location for beauty and healthfulness, we most cheerfully give it our cordial commendation. In another column will be found an extract from its Catalogue

MUSICAL WORKS.

THE ATHENÆUM—A Collection of part songs for ladies' voices. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 14 Bond St., New York.

We quote the preface as the best exposition of the object of this meritorious work.

"This collection has been compiled with a view of meeting the wide demand for music of a high order, arranged with suitable text for the use of young ladies in schools, families and societies, as well as to supply the need felt by artists and concert singers, of such a work. To that end the best music of the modern and classical masters is here presented, with entirely original words, adapted for use on all the ordinary occasions of school life, and likewise for concerts, festivals, commencements and holidays.

"Musicians will find this work a valuable *repertoire* for concert purposes, and it is hoped that its form will commend it to all who are interested in music.

THE POLYTECHNIC, a Collection of Music for Schools, Classes and Clubs. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 14 Bond St., N. Y.

These two works, or either of them, would make a handsome and suitable present to amateur or professional musicians.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD.

The German Theological School opened its new year on the 16th of September Ten new students have been admitted; one from San Antonio, Texas, one from New Orleans, one from New York, two from Newark, one from Rahway, one from New Foundland, N. J., one from Bazle, Switzerland, and two from Halle and Muhlberg, Saxony. The classes are now arranged as follows. Theological Department—Seniors, seven; Juniors, two. Academic Department—Second year, six; first year eight.

The students who graduated in June last are at work. Six have received calls to churches at Newark, Swedesborough, Paterson and Bergen, N. J., Clarkestown' N. Y., and Amherst, Mass.; one is an ordained evangelist in the Sunday School Mission Work of Dr. John Hall's Church, New York, and one is passing the winter under the instructions of Dr. Christlieb, at Bonn, Germany. The Seminary has taken another step in advance. To give our readers an opportunity to pronounce German, we present the names of the new students: They are Messrs. Schneider, Zesch, Bischoff, Goebel, Goegweiler, Heischmann, Saakes, Schulz, Schworzbach and Unglaub.

A BLOOMFIELD TOURIST'S SKETCH.

GRAND RAPIDS Mich. Sept. 27 1874.

Yours to E. Saginaw received also the ever welcome GAZETTE. I am surprised to find these New Western Cities so far advanced. Why, Flint, with a census report hardly exceeding Bloomfield, has blocks of handsome brick stores with rich assortments of goods of all kinds. Its streets are very wide and paved with a wooden pavement while its residences are most modern and some of them much more costly than Bloomfield can boast of.

Then, as I went North to Saginaw and Bay City, my road lay through what appeared to be recent clearings until the city's limits are reached. These two latter cities owe their existence and growth to the lumber, chiefly, and also to the salt trade. I reached the place late last evening. Shall leave for Kalamazoo to-morrow night.

Have been unusually interested in the church services to day. In the morning at the Congregational Church, and the bible class afterwards, and this evening at the Episcopal Church. In both cases the discourses were very eloquent and eminently practical—superior to any it has been my privilege to hear for some time. P.

HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre

Sep.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
At 6 A. M.	51°	58°	54°	52°	56°	59°	52°
At Noon	74°	76°	80°	70°	70°	62°	63°
At 9 P. M.	60°	69°	60°	59°	59°	59°	49°

BLOOMFIELD.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED at the Post Office in Bloomfield, N. J., September 30, 1874.

Anderson, August	Jam s, Thomas
Brady, Mary Ann	King, Charles
Butler, William	Linder, Henry
Bond, W. H.	Makin, Mary E.
Cruise, William	Manly, Mrs. M. J.
Cronk, Eliza	Martin, Mrs. J.
Collins, Margaret	Moran, Mary
Frank, John	Morrison, Samuel
Farrand, Ed.	McIntire Harriet
Fo konske, Louis	Paul, John
Ford, Adonijah G.	Peet, Wm. H.
Gilsohn, Bridget, Mrs.	Sampson, Mr.
Gilson, Stephen	Schendler, Robert
Haff, Libbie	Taylor, Amzi
Higgins, Mary	White, James
Huntington, Mrs. John	Wiedner, Nickolas
Howe, Mrs. W. T.	Wisner Adam
Jackson, Julia 2	Williams, Mrs. E. W

Any person calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised." H. DODD, P.M.

TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.

Regular meeting Sep. 25.

Present—James C. Beach, President; and Messrs. Oakes, Reford, Sherman and Van Houten.

The following bills on poor account were ordered paid—

Edward Wilde - -	$48.79
J. Moreland - -	36.00
J. H. Way - - -	52.75
J. W. Baldwin & Bro -	44.46
Also an appropriation to the Overseer of -	100.00

A petition from property owners on Canal street asking that that street may be lighted with gas was referred to the Committee on gas.

The Clerk was directed to notify property owners on Montgomery street from Franklin street to Williamson Avenue to repair their sidewalks in accordance with Art. 6 of Sidewalk law.

The grades on West Belleville Avenue and on Sherman avenue were approved and established as recommended by A. G. McComb, civil engineer.

The matter of widening Washington Avenue was called up, but on account of the absence of several members, who were obliged to leave, it was postponed till next meeting (Friday, Oct. 2nd) when it will be the first business in order.

OUR CHURCHES—BLOOMFIELD.

REV. J. W. HOUGH, of Santa Barbara, California, preached two very able and interesting sermons last Sunday in the Presbyterian Church (Lecture Room) to the high gratification of an appreciative audience.

REV. E. SEYMOUR will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, next Sunday, October 4th.

REV. J. J. IRVING, of Scotland, preached again last Sunday in the Baptist Church, delighting a large audience with his artless simplicity of manner, yet comprehensive fullness of Scriptural truth. His exposition of the Scripture lesson was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

REV. HENRY CROSS, of England, will preach in the Baptist Church, Bloomfield, next Sunday, (Oct. 4th,) morning and evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Editor of the GAZETTE acknowledges with gusto the receipt of a generous box of most luscious grapes from the vineyard of W. C. Beatty, Esq., on Berkeley Hill.

And, which we no less appreciate, a basket of splendid pippins and grapes from Israel C. Ward, Esq., to our better half.

PARISH MEETING.—An adjourned Parish Meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held in the Lecture Room on Friday evening, October 2d, a quarter before eight o'clock, to confer with Trustees in reference to matters pertaining to altering galleries of the church, also in reference to parsonage. JACOB F. RANDOLPH, Stated Clerk.

For the Saturday Gazette.

WHO IS FOR IMPROVEMENT?

MR. EDITOR—I have read your paper from the first number, being one of the original "forty," but for some unaccountable reason I for some time favored the *Record* thinking it was the party aggrieved, but I have watched its editor at our public meetings, heard his expressions read his occasional effusions on town improvements, etc., until I am about convinced that his weak advocacy of improvement is only from interested and personal motives. Latterly this gas question has set me thinking, and when I learned that his name, with many others, was handed into the town committee asking that all the territory north of the Montclair Railroad (which includes his residence) be exempted from the provision of the gas law, thus enforcing a heavier tax on his fellow citizens within the original district, then I was satisfied that his ideas and mine are not in harmony with each other, and I shall transfer whatever influence I have to help your paper all I can, *for that I know will advocate true and independent ideas of progress.*

In the *Record* of the 11th, under "Street Improvements," he says: "A favorable opportunity is afforded for the beginning already made under the street improvement law to be pushed forward. We hope that work under the 2nd and 3rd sections of the law which relates to surveying and laying out on a regular plan blocks and squares in the township and also the establishment of grades will be resumed, now is the time if ever to do do this work." Now this is all nice, but the editor knows very well that there was no money appropriated for this purpose (and I have heard that he did all he could to defeat any money being appropriated) although friends of the measure worked hard for it, and as our "contingent fund" is so small no help can be expected from that quarter. As it is we have laid out the cost of the first map for nothing. A.

SWEET CIDER.—Now that Summer has gone and soda water has lost its attractions, there is no more delicious and healthful beverage for dinner table, we are inclined to think, than a glass of good sweet cider, such as our friend J. W. LEES keeps on sale and furnishes to his customers at forty cents a gallon, at the People's Market.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETING on Monday evening was simply for the election of delegates to the district Congressional Convention at Newark. The trusted citizens to represent this town were J. Banks Reford, Thos. W. Langstroth, Horace Dodd, E. W. Page, D. W. Smith and G. Lee Stout. The Convention met on Thursday, and with entire unanimity recommended the name of Ex-Governor MARCUS L. WARD for the suffrages of his fellow citizens to represent the 6th district in the next Congress.

MONTCLAIR.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED at the Post Office in Montclair, N. J. Oct. 1, 1874.

Ball, Mr. & Mrs. Henry	McGreevy, Catherine
Bond, Ezra L.	Newell, Enoll
Cole, J. P.	Nelson, Mrs
Coffee, Miss Emma 2	Olin, Mrs. Bridget
Dutcher, Enoch	Paulsen, Mark
Dooley, Grace	Rice, Conrad
Rosebrode, J.	Rodin n, Mrs. Mary
Devlin, James	Watkins, Col, H.
Jacobus, Chas. T.	

Any person calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised"

JNO C. DOREMUS, P M.

TOWN COUNCIL—MONTCLAIR

Sept. 30, 1874.

All present. Two petitions for Public Roads were returned from the Road Commissioners, namely Linden st. and alteration of Walnut st.

Bills of Carson, for work on roads. Bills of Madison for stationery.

Contract with Montclair Gas and Water Co. renewed for one year from date, viz. Oct. 1st. 1874.

At the REPUBLICAN PRIMARY on Monday evening after the appointment of delegates to the Congressional Convention which was to meet Oct. 1st., a regular organization of the party in the township was effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the officers elected were J. J. H. Love, President J. Ogden Clark, Secretary, Samuel Wilde, Vice President, C. W. Mills, Treasurer. An executive committee of seven and Finance Committee of three were also appointed.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The pastor being absent from town on a visit to friends in Pennsylvania, Rev. Mr. Newbold read the services and preached last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Maxwell is expected to occupy his own pulpit to-morrow.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Prof. Coffin of Lafayette College, Penn. preached, morning and evening, to the gratification of a large audience, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Berry being still absent on his short vacation.

The pastor is expected to occupy his pulpit to-morrow and henceforward.

The Concert on last Friday evening was without exception the finest musical treat we have enjoyed in a long time. Circumstances permitting, we should think ourselves well paid for a journey of miles to have the pleasure of listening again to such enchanting vocalists as Miss Tinie Lasar, Miss Louise Finch, Mrs. E. W. Doty and Mr. Carlos Florentine.

We were much pleased also with the other singers, and especially admired Mr. G. H. Elliott's great power, good taste, and perfect rendering of his part. It was gratifying also to notice Messrs. James and Robert Beach, of Bloomfield, among the choralists on the platform. The splendid tenor voice of the former and the deep bass of the latter contribute greatly to the effect of any concert in which they consent to take a part. It did us good also to see our long-time friend, Mr. Wm. Demarest on the platform and to hear his voice in quartet and part song and madrigal.

Mr. J. C. Mullaly of Boston exhibited wonderful genius and great artistic skill in transmitting his own musical conceptions to us through his violin. His accomplished wife and artiste musicale, though known to be a very fine pianist, was scarcely appreciated by the audience generally, having been scheduled on the programme (by accident and oversight, as we are informed) as "*Accompanist.*" Those who were attentive and observing, however, could not fail to realize her magical skill and power over the instrument, in her duet with the violin.

The programme was in excellent taste, and the appreciative audience much delighted.

DRY GOODS.—J. C. Doremus & Son not only keep all kinds of groceries, including *Doyle & Lyle's unequaled Irish Oatmeal* but they also have quite an assortment of family dry goods.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. J. D. Eaton, who has filled the pulpit of this church so acceptably during the past four months, preached his final sermon here last Sunday. He will spend a few weeks among friends in the East before returning to his own church and home in Portland, Oregon. [It is conjectured that he will not return alone.] He will certainly carry with him the fervent wishes of this congregation for his personal happiness and professional prosperity.

The Rev. J. W. Hough, of Santa Barbara, California, will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational Church next Sabbath, Oct. 4th, morning and evening. If we may judge from his discourses in Bloomfield last Sabbath, there is a rich and scholarly treat for Montclair to morrow.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GENEVA, Sept. 12, 1874.

MY DEAR MR. LYON: It may seem strange, yet it is none the less true, that with all the attractions of our European travels we miss THE SATURDAY GAZETTE when it fails to reach us promptly. Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, the Arctic Circle, Scandinavia, and these glorious snow-clad Mountains, have not sufficient interest to make us forget our lovely home, and we want you to send us regularly our paper hereafter, care Munroe & Co., Paris, France.

Yours sincerely,

W. A. T.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

BARNUM'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

The great showman, P. T. Barnum, was married on Wednesday last, to Miss Nancy Fish, of Southport, Lancashire, England. The ceremony was performed in the city, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by Rev. Dr. Chapin. The groom is sixty-seven and the bride twenty seven years of age. The father of the bride, Mr. John Fish, is a retired English manufacturer, and has long been an intimate friend of Mr. Barnum. After the marriage ceremony, the groom, true to his eccentric nature, went to the Hippodrome and walking once around the track, remarked that that was his wedding journey. Mr. Barnum was first married forty five years ago, November 8th, 1829, to Charity Hallett, a Bethel tailoress. He was nineteen years old at the time of this marriage, of which he used to say, "I don't think I could have done better if I had waited twenty years." The house he took his first bride to is on Murray Hill, Fifth avenue, New York, and is a brown stone palace, of magnificent proportions, and worth over $100,000.

WESTON'S RECENT WALK.

Weston's walk at the Hippodrome made quite a little excitement last week. I went up to see him one afternoon, and a curious sight it was. You would hardly think that Weston was walking very rapidly when you first see him, but when you notice that the men who are constantly employed to fan him have to run to keep up with him, and become so completely exhausted in a few moments that they have to be re-inforced, you begin to think that perhaps he is walking pretty fast. Besides the fanning that he gets he is constantly sponging, with cold water, his head, neck and arms, as he walks. At intervals he carries lumps of ice in his mouth—he is not allowed water—and occasionally he drinks a little cold coffee, without milk or sugar. When he rests for refreshment he is rubbed down and takes a little beef tea prepared by his wife, and is fed by her hands. This is to prevent foul play on the part of interested persons. He does not sleep more than four hours out of the twenty-four, and walks all the rest of the time with an occasional ten or fifteen minutes rest. Sometimes his shoes hurt his feet, and he has to stop walking to change them. His clothing is very light, and consists of a flannel undershirt, black velvet knee breeches and shoes and stockings. As he walks he swings his arms rather fiercely, and often reverses his course. His doctor was on the track night and day, and sometimes walked along with him for a few moments to find out how he felt. When he gets very sleepy he carries a whip in his hand with which he lashes himself about the legs to keep awake, for he has been known to fall asleep while walking. There was a brass band in attendance every day, which was regulated by the doctor. When Weston would appear to be growing spiritless the doctor gave the signal to the band, which would play some lively airs and put him in good trim again.

LITERARY NOTES.

Scribner's Monthly will begin its ninth volume (November), with a strong number. "The Great South" article will be one of the most important yet published, being entirely devoted to Florida, in its sanitary, agricultural and picturesque aspects. But perhaps the most interesting and popular feature of the number, will be the beginning of a new story by Saxe Holm, entitled "My Tourmaline;" this will run through three or four numbers of the monthly. There will also be a second paper of "Recollections of Charles Sumner;" giving a full account of the Senator's art collection; and a history of Wagner, by the celebrated English critic, Hueffer, author of "The Music of the Future;" and "Rudder Grange," one of Frank R. Stockton's amusing sketches, showing how some people kept house on a canal boat. These are only a part of the striking features of the November number.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN POLITICS.

The course pursued by Judge Bedle, the Democratic nominee for Governor of New Jersey, is something new in the annals of politics. Judge Bedle is known through out his State as the "Incorruptible Judge," and he proposes to retain the name notwithstanding the fact that he is the standard bearer of a political party. His political enemies have denounced with telling effect this "dragging of the political ermine through the mire," but their point is weakened by the true state of the case. Judge Bedle has saved his robes by keeping entirely out of the mire. He has taken, and will take, no part in the campaign. His party named him as their choice, he consented to the nomination, but refused to make speeches or attend political meetings, and he will spend no money on the canvass. If he be elected it will be because the people want him, not because he wants the office. In the mean time he will discharge his regular judicial duties as though he were not one of the candidates in a hotly contested election. Such an unusual course as this will do more to secure his election than if he should plunge into the political whirlpool and fight hand to hand with the opposing waves. Judge Bedle has opened up a new path in politics which others would do well to follow.

MOULTON AND THE CLUBS.

Although there may be some pretty bad men belonging to the Clubs of this city, their characters are not generally known or they would be dismissed. When a man sets all that is decent at defiance he is no fit associate for gentlemen. Moulton is being hauled over the coals by his Clubs, and there is little doubt but that he will be expelled. He is regarded as having violated all social laws, whether Beecher be innocent or guilty. The questions raised against him are these: Why did he permit his wife to go to the Plymouth communion table with a free knowledge on his and her part of Beecher's confessed guilt to both of them. Why did he violate his trust by exposing Beecher's letters to Tilton? What motive had he for preserving all these letters, whose existence could (honorably) benefit no one, and whose exposure must injure all the parties concerned? Why did he declare to Beecher, "You can stand," etc., knowing, or he says he did at the time, that Mr. Beecher had so outraged his church as well as the cause of Christ? Could anything justify a man in printing so filthy and malignant a statement? Gentlemen who have talked the matter over at their Clubs say that his statement was uncalled for, and should only have been made before a court of law, and that acting as a trustee he betrayed his trust, which even the law could not compel a man to do. His motive have evidently not been such as should influence a gentleman and a man of honor, and his whole line of conduct is calculated to cast a slur upon any Club in whose books his name appears as a member.

[We have invited communications for our Educational column, otherwise the incongruities of the following article would have excluded it, but as the writer is a gentleman of thought and takes the responsibility of his paper by signing it, we print it as it was furnished. If other correspondents choose to criticise it we shall be bound to print that also.—ED.]

For the Saturday Gazette.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN SCHOOLS.

It is of more importance in the education of our children at schools for learning, that the general principles of Political Economy should be taught, than that the Bible should be used by reading it aloud. Religion is essentially a family subject, and one that the State (unless it is a Theocracy) cannot teach. The subject of morals is, on the other hand, essentially the business of the State, and if well taught, most of our criminal law would be in effect almost useless. Now take all the subjects taught at our Public schools, include all the higher branches, and how little do they instruct as to morals! But Political Economy teaches how to apply the "Golden Rule," teaches what is honesty, what wages should be paid for all kinds of service. It is not much esteemed by the merchant and producer, for they are ignorant of it, they are too willing to take all the profit they can, hence "strikes." Again most men fail in mercantile business, (ninety-five per cent. says Hunt's Merchants Magazine) this is owing chiefly to ignorance of business principles, and is not necessary to mercantile life. Some of our rich men will ruin themselves by disregarding the law of supply and demand as regulating prices. They content themselves with seeking to control all of a commodity, but pay not attention to ensuring a *demand*,—fail and consider it a chance of trade! Now political Economy charges such conduct as contrary to first principles of business and therefore as essentially immoral. Where there are great profits there must be great risks. Now few are taught this until too late in life. Who knows that interest is a measurer of the stability of Government, lowest where the greatest security exists.

Political Economy teaches that if most women will make shirts, that the song of the shirt will be generally sung. Who teaches that if too many young men will be Book keepers that they will get the least pay of any workers, not enough for subsistence. Who teaches our young men what occupation to choose? The sin of shrinking themselves in where it is overcrowded and so increasing the number of suicide and the desperation of the needy. Why are the lines between speculation and legitimate business so indistinct? Because men will not be satisfied with the profits of business that is slow but sure, but prefer to run the greatest risks in hopes of sudden gains. Political Economy shows how honesty is not only robust policy, but the only one consistent with the enjoyment of this life. How adulterations and tricks of trade work general corruption and general ruin.

Can the mass of laborers bless the day of "Protection to Industry" because it has worked out for them remunerative wages and lower prices for manufactured goods fostered by Tariff—low coal, low sheetings! Political economy says that Protection can not be had and ought not to be tried, that Free trade works the greatest good to the greatest number.

We have got rid of Theologians as interpreters of Nature. Men who held that the Earth was the centre of the universe. We have got rid of men who like Aristotle held that "Nature abhors a vacuum," and let us get rid of the Pedant, his ologies and classics, his corrupting tales of the immortal Gods "contending with one another as men," and let us have as much practical knowledge taught as is possible, dropping the superfluities, the belles lettres, the romantic—common sense is very scarce.

The first necessity of human life is health. There is no earthly happiness possible without it. The care of bodily health should be taught before any other subject, what food, what amount of daily exercise and labor in the open air. Eight hours for sleep is little enough for one who is busy sixteen hours doing with his might any thing which impairs the health is not worth the price. When you dissemble the old Greeks your mind will be robust and in a robust body. Political economy teaches how to be healthy wealthy and wise. Why is the Wealth of Nations kept from the knowledge of the people?

J. D. MUNROE.

ALDINE FOR OCTOBER.

Four full-page pictures embellish the October ALDINE, a number which glows with all the beauty and richness of the season, surpassing each of its predecessors. A tinted page by J. D. Woodward represents a wood and river scene in the fall of the year, when the leaves are dropping from the trees, and the air is balmy. "Desdemona," after Cabanal, is a noble figure, wonderfully engraved by Jochard. The face is full of beauty and passive sadness. Mr. Arthur Parton contributes a grand full page picture, called "The Rapids of the Ap Sable," and representing in a vivid manner the bold scenery of the Adirondacks. The spirit of the picture is full of life and motion. A charming subject, sure to attract wide admiration, is "Spring," by Pierre A. Cot, from the original in the possession of Aw T. Stewart, Esq., of New York. The other illustrations in this number are much more numerous than usual, and consist of a scene on the Grand Canal, Venice, "Wild Flowers," by L. Bechstein; a series of thirteen pictures, illustrative of the life of Martin Luther and the Castle Warburg, in Germany, "The Ugly Beauty," by A. T. Elwes, and three views of St. Paul's Cathedral. This is a fashion and unrivaled collection of pictures.

The table of literary contents for this number is admirable, consisting of a poem on "Seneca Lake," by Alfred B. Street; many fresh and interesting "Recollections of William Kaulbach," from the German; "A Mere Glimpse at Diesppe," by Henry Morford; "Dolmaris," a poem by Laura D. Nichols; "No Hero After All," a story by F. D. Washburne; "The Man and the Moon," a poem by Sallie A Brock; "The Wurtburg," a descriptive article by Helen S. Conant; "Golden Haired Alberta," a sweet story by Edward Olin Weeks; "October," a sonnet by Mary E. Dodge; "A Visit from a Siamese Princess," by Mrs A. H. Leonowens; "A Naughty Darling," a poem by Mrs. Fanny Barrow; and St. Paul's Cathedral by Dr. Fuller Walker. The editorial articles consist of "On the Grand Canal," "Desdemona," "The Au Sable River," "In the Spring," Music, Art and Literature.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at $2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at $6.00 each, entitle the holder to the ALDINE for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of Art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting of the EUCLEIAN SOCIETY, will be held at the rooms on Monday evening, next, at 8 o'clock, with the annexed programme of literary exercises. The public are invited.

CHARLES E. MCDOWELL, Cor. Secretary.

Programme for October 5th, 1874:—I. Criticism on last meeting, Phoebus W. Lyon. II. Reading, R. H. Dodd. III. Meteor, J. B. Maxfield. IV. Essay, W. Dudley Foulke. V. Debate, Subject; Which of the lower Animals are most useful to mankind.

The Horse	C. W. Maxfield.
The Cow,	J. B Reford,
The Pig.	G. T. Moore.
The Dog.	Fred'k. Crane.
The Chicken,	H. H. Bi dulph.
The Sheep.	J. W. Grammond.

IF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

—GO TO—

R. STEWART,

THE SHIRT MAKER,

257 Greenwich Street

NEW YORK.

who makes a Specialty of

GLOVES AND WOOLEN JACKETS

He keeps everything pertaining to Gents' wear. oct 3-cm

JUST THE BOOKS FOR A BRIEF COURSE IN HISTORY.

An Important Historical Series.

Epochs of History

EDITED BY

EDWARD E. MORRIS, M.A.

Each 1 vol., 16mo, *with Outline Maps*, Price, per volume in cloth, $1.00.

THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES ARE NOW READY:

I. THE ERA OF THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION. By F. SEEBOHM.

II. THE CRUSADES. By the Rev. G. W. COX, M.A.

III. THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, 1618–1648. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

This series comprises a number of compact, handsomely printed manuals, prepared by competent hands. Each volume is complete in itself, and sketches succinctly the most important epochs in the world's history, always making the history of a nation subordinate to this more general idea. Special attention is paid to the literature, manners, state of knowledge, and all those characteristics which exhibit the life of a people as well as the policy of their rulers during any period. To make the text more readily intelligible, outline maps are given with each volume, and where this arrangement is desirable they are distributed throughout the text so as to be more easy of reference. Those who have been discouraged from attempting more ambitious works because of their magnitude, will naturally turn to these Epochs of History to get a general knowledge of any period; students may use them to great advantage in refreshing their memories and in keeping the true perspective of events, and in schools they will be of immense service as text books—a point which shall be kept constantly in view in their preparation.

☞ *Copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.*

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 3.

Morris Female Institute.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

This Institution offers to 30 boarding pupils superior educational advantages and all the security and accommodations of a delightful home.

The ensuing school year will open on the 17th of September, 1874.

Catalogues giving full information can be had on application to

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES.

JOHN P. JUDD,	Newark.
SAMUEL NELSON,	Jersey City.
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	"
D. S. GREGORY, Jr.	"
SAMUEL BALDWIN,	Orange.
D. M. BABCOCK,	"
H. F. SMALL,	"
G. W. SNOW,	"
DR. JOS. A. DE CAMP,	"
W. G. RAYNER,	"
WM. P. LYON,	"
Rev J. ROMEYN BERRY, D.D.	Montclair.
D. V. HARRISON,	"

MISS MICHELL & MISS KNEVITT'S

English and French

DAY SCHOOL,

FOR

Young Ladies & Little Girls,

WILL REOPEN

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1874,

Anglesea

MR. RODMAN'S SCHOOL

FOR

YOUNG LADIES

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.

Young Ladies prepared for College with thoroughness and care.

For Circulars, &c. apply to

Rev. D. S. RODMAN, Principal.

Aug 22 Montclair, N. J